



CATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND EDWARD EVERETT AYER AND PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY 1011





# VIEWS OF United States Indian School

PHOENIX ARIZONA



1915

Printed by Students
THE NATIVE AMERICAN PRESS





## SKETCH OF SCHOOL

(Reprinted from the NATIVE AMERICAN, January 19, 1901)

THIS school was begun by C. W. Crouse, who was then United States Indian agent of the Pima agency at Sacaton, Arizona. \* \* A that time it was the plan of the Government to send school officers and other agents to the reservations and capture Indian children of school age and take them from their places, called homes, to schools far away and in an entirely different latitude and altitude. \* \* \*

A school at Phoenix was more economical because of the great expense in transportation, and it was more suitable or fitting because of the fact that fully 90 per cent of the educated Indian boys and girls would return to the farm to earn their living. \* \* The industrial school farm in the vicinity of the homes of the children is an object lesson to the Indian parents. Some of the fruits of this observation are the fact that nearly all of the Indian farmers have thrown aside the forked piece of timber used for a plow and in its place they are using the best American farm tools.

Forr McDowell was abandoned as a military camp in 1899 and Agent Crouse's first notion was to utilize the buildings there for the Indian school "but concluded that while it would be economy for a few years to utilize those buildings, in the end or in a very few years it would become very expensive. "He then turned to the vicinity of Phoenix "The matter was of sufficient importance that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Schools of the United States came from Washington, D. C., to look at the proposed sites. It was finally settled that the school should be established near Phoenix and Agent Crouse and Superintendent Wellington Rich were authorized to select a suitable farm. After some prospecting, what was then called the "Hatch" ranch was selected and the first building (a frame) was soon in process of erection, but in the meantime a school nucleus consisting of 42 boys, taught by an Indian (High Patton) in the West End building on the corner of Washington street and Seventh avenue in Phoenix, was the real beginning of our Indian Industrial Schools."

(From Graduation Essay of George Paul, Pima, Class of 1915.)

An appropriation of \$6,000 was made by Congress to buy a piece of land not less than 80 acres, so this quarter section was bought at a cost of \$9,000. The citizens of Phoenix were anxious to have an Indian school within their vicinity so they furnished the other \$3,000.

Later the Sanatorium farm of 80 acres, located one mile east of the original school tract, was purchased and added to the school property.

The school is located three miles north of the city. The number of pupils enrolled the first year was 42. This number increased until in 1907 the school had an enrollment of 750 pupils, representing 30 different tribes. The latter number has since been maintained.

As stated above the first superintendent was Wellington Rich. He was followed by Harwood Hall, who came in the full of 1893 and was succeeded in 1897 by Samuel B. McCowan. After him Charles W. Goodman had courted of the affairs of the school from December, 1901, to April of this year when our present superintendent, John B Brown, took charge.

The first graduating exercises were held here in 1901. The class consisted of four members, three boys and one girl The class of 1914 was composed of four-teen pupils, three boys and eleven girls. The total number of graduates from this school is 168—85 girls and 83 boys.

The activities of the school are academic, industrial, social, military drill, vocal and instrumental music and athletics. The academic work is composed of school room work, literary societies, music and moral instruction. The scials are held for battalious and classes and parties and receptions are held from time to time. The athletics in which some of our pupils excel are football, baseball, basket ball, volley ball, track work and tennis.

An illustrated weekly magazine, the Native American, is issued from the school printing department, the entire mechanical work being done by the students. The girls are trained along the line of domestic work and may become skilled in sewing, cooking nursing, laundering and general housework.



Navajo Bringing Children to School

### ANNOUNCEMENT

HE PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL offers a Grammar School course of eight grades for Indian young people of both sexes and the public high schools of the city of Phoenix are open to those capable and desiring to take further literary training. A number of our graduates have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Industrially, for young men, we offer courses in Agriculture, including Dairying and Gardening: Printing, Plumbing and Shee Metal Work, Carpentry, Harness Making and Shoe Repairing, Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairs, Painting, Steam Engineering and such Electrical Work as is incidental to the operations of the school plant with its light and electric power systems.

Young women have now provided for their especial industrial training a fine building with courses in Domestic Science, Needle Work and Dressmaking, besides for a smaller number a Home Cottage gives training in all branches of General Housekeeping.

#### GENERAL ACTIVITIES

All students receive military drill and setting up exercises. Young men have baseball, football, basket ball and tennis as school sports. Girls are provided with play ground and basket ball equipment.

The school band of about 30 pieces has been under the same leadership for nine years and continues as a most attractive and successful feature of the school's activities.

Religious training is provided by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. as student organizations, by the separate Sunday schools for Catholics and Protestant students and by special instruction in religious matters by the resident missionaries of the different denominations.

#### ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

The Phoenix Indian School has long done excellent, consistent work academically, there being comparatively few changes in the teaching force. Nine of our twelve teachers this year took normal college courses of three to six weeks. There are maintained the usual eight grammar grades beside special practical work in gardening and correlation with the farm and shops. A synopsis of courses offered in both academic and trades departments is in process of preparation and will be published in the Nature American during the year.

#### RECENT CAMPUS AND SCHOOL CHANGES

The NATUE AKERCAN Print Shop has been moved from the "Manual Training" building to the large, airy room formerly used as a wagon shop. The wagon work will now be done on the ground floor as an adjunct to the Blacksmith Shop. The Tailor has gone from the "Manual Training" building to the northeast corner of the former Paint Shop where excellent accommodations have been provided. The Painter is to have a new fire-proof building for Painting and Mechanical Drawing on the ground floor convenient to the iron- and wood-working departments. These changes make it possible to turn over to the young women for industrial training the entire "Manual Training" building and with a few interior changes will give them equipment unexcelled in the Indian Service.

#### DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS

It is certain that the Dairy boys and their hundred Holsteins will appreciate the new concrete floor now being installed in the Dairy Barn. The 200 (see of length with two rows of stanchions, gutters and ample hall space show that the summer has not been one of idleness for the masons.

The Athletic Field, which has been a source of dust for the Dairy, is to be converted into an alfalfa calf pasture, the athletics moving to more convenient and commodious ground in the rear of the boys' quarters.

#### THE SANATORIUM

The Phoenix School Sanatorium is located one mile east of the main school plant and is for pupils having incipient tuberculosis. The sanatorium is entirely separate from the school in that its pupils do not mingle with the main student body. They have one teacher assigned to them and have classes in an open-air school room. Applications for admittance to the sanatorium must be accompanied by a case record and a full statement by a Government physician. Bed patients or advanced cases cannot be received nor are we able to accept small children. No one should come to the sanatorium without first corresponding and making definite arrangements for admittance.

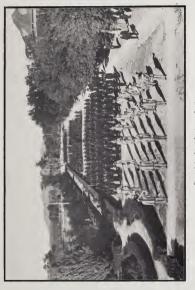
#### APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT

Applicants should be 14 years of age of sound mind and body. For the safety of the good boys and girls whom we hope to receive, young people of doubtful morals, bad records or defective minds must be excluded. We welcome full-blood boys and girls whether they have had previous contact with civilization and previous schooling or not, but cannot assume the functions of a reform school. Desiring to assist in eliminating the "school tramp" we prefer not to receive pupils who have attended other non-reservation schools.



Superintendent Jno. B. Brown

Main Entrance to Phoenix Indian School



enix Indian School Battalions on Parade



Ornamental Gardens, School Campus



Terminus of Indian School Car Line



Tennis Courts



Exterior of Hospital



Boys' Ward, School Hospital



Pupils' Dining Hall



Interior Pupils' Dining Hall



Setting-up Exercises, Given to Pupils of Both Sexes and of All Grades





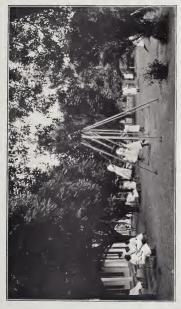
Track Team



School Baseball Team



D.B.



Girls' Playground



School Building



page 1

School Gardens



Trades Building



Girls' Industrial Building



page 20

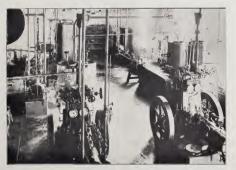


Plumbing and Tin Shop





Interior Carpenter Shop



Machine Shop

page 23







Domestic Science Girls "At Home"



Sitting Room, Girls' Dormitory





and and



Officers, Girls' Battalion



Girls Playing Basket Ball



Graduating Class, 1915



Prize Winning Company, Boys' Battalion



Dairy Barn



Dairy Herd



Horse Barr



Large Boys' Dormitory



page 32



ungalows at East Farm Sanatorium



State Capitol



Ostrich Farm Near Indian School

## ARIZONA

HE State of Arizona, although the youngest in the Union and having an Indian population of 42,000, has made remarkable progress in
the development of its civilization. In 1915 a stringent law became
effective prohibiting traffic in intoxicants. This already has produced
marked beneficial results but to no people more than to the Indians of
the state who are now protected against their own worst enemy. Public sentiment in the state supports the prohibitory law which has been enforced in Phoenix
with gratifying effectiveness.

The public schools of Arizona are of the highest type. As compared with other states, without regard to age, this is especially true of the schools in rural districts.



Roosevelt Dam Overflowing Through Spillways

## THE SALT RIVER VALLEY

SOON after the Mormon immigration to Utab, in the early 50s the Salt River Valley became known and famed for its fertility and beauty. The advent of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways later brought the valley more prominently to the attention of the public and the completion of the Roosevelt Dam in 1910 provided a permanent and ample supply of excellent irrigation water. There now is stored in the reservoir over 1,250,000 acre feet, sufficient to Irrigate to 185,000 acres which are under ditch for a period of three years were there no



bage :

addition to the supply, Beside furnishing the water supply the power plants on the project furnish electric light and power for the residents of the valley, including the Phoenix Indian School, at a very reasonable price.

The industries of the Salt River Valley are varied but are all of a most substantial character, the more general and important being the various branches of agriculture, including dairying and fruit growing. Alfalfa and the Holstein cow form the basis of much prosperity. A factory for the manufacture of beet and cane sugar is located at Glendale, ten miles from Phoenix. Among the principal farm crops successfully grown are long staple cotton, all small grains and alfalfa. The staple fruit crops are the apricot, plum, peach, pear, quince, fig. olive, grape and small fruits. Citrus fruit of excellent quality is a reasonably sure crop on the upper portions of the irrigated area. Many residents are largely engaged in the growing of canteloupes and melons and in general truck gardening. Corn, kaffir, etc., are grown for forage and for ensilage. Intensive cultivation is



Grand Canal, Near Phoenix Indian School

practiced, the average farm covering but 40 acres and in the immediate vicinity of Phoenix and the Phoenix Indian School the average ranch is much smaller. Intensive cultivation involves the application of constant work, thought and planing and requires or develops an intelligent, industrious citizenship.

Near the Phoenix Indian School are many splendid dairies, fruit farms and truck gardens, beside the State Experiment Station, all of which are practically added to the school's equipment for purposes of demonstration.

The Salt River Valley has an average of about 8 inches of rainfall annually, depending wholly upon irrigation for the growth of crops. The average atmospheric moisture is 40 per cent. There are very light winds. The altitude is 1,100 feet and the sunshine averages 84 per cent. This signifies that the most successful germ killer yet known is almost constantly on duty. This paragraph on the dimate is so trite as to be unecessary of extension further than to susfess that the fact that as sick people from all over the world come to the Salt River Valley in search of restored health in compliance with the advice of the most expert medical authority should remove any doubt that might otherwise exist as to the effect of such climate on those now fortunate enough to be well.

## THE CITY OF PHOENIX

PHOENIX, the capital and metropolis of Arizona, is of approximately 23,000 inhabitants, located in the south central portion of the state on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway systems. Its buildings are more on the spacious than on the sky-scraper order of architecture. There are many beautiful and few ugly homes and lawns, extending now from the Salt River on the south to the Phoenix Indian School on the north, a distance of about four miles, and an equal diameter east and west. The division between city and country is almost imperceptible owing to the many fine suburban homes of small acreage. The principal streets are paved some uniles into the country, Central avenue passing north far beyond the Phoenix Indian School. The city is well provided with electric street railways, the Indian School ine coming to the main entrance with 20-minute service. The city schools are excellently equipped, officered and supported and have been utilized freely by a number of Phoenix Indian School graduates desiring High School advantages.

The Phoenix Indian School acknowledges its obligation to the city for the use of its many civilizing institutions and especially for its enforcement of the state law prohibiting the liquor traffic.



. .









AYER

-3\*9

-3-75-1915

